THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

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THE MORMON PROBLEM REVIVED.

The *New York Tribune* gives the following review of the Utah legal situation :—

The President has removed Mr. George C. Bates, United States District Attorney for the Territory of Utah, and appointed in his place Mr. William Cary of Galena. We know nothing to the discredit of Mr. Cary; but Mr. Bates has become so closely identified with a certain policy in the affair of the Mormon prosecutions that his removal, coupled with the President's well-known anxiety to push the polygamy case to the utmost, is a fact of considerable public significance. More than a year ago, Judge McKean of the Supreme Court of the Territory, instituted the proceedings under the law against "lewd and lascivious cohabitation," which caused so much excitement and dispute. It was understood that his vigorous action was inspired by the Rev. J. P. Newman and fully sustained by President Grant; and Mr. Bates, who regarded Judge McKean's course as illegal, was some time ago requested to resign. He refused, pending the consideration of the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. The court sustained him, and reversed the decision of Judge McKean. Nevertheless Mr. Bates is removed.

As the vigorous policy which this seems to foreshadow will probably attract a great deal of public attention, it may be worth while to review the facts in this curious case. By the organic law of the Territory, the Supreme Court of Utah for the first six days of every term (and as much longer as may be necessary to finish causes on hand) sits as a District and Circuit Court of the United States. It then adjourns, and immediately reassembles as a Territorial court, with the same judges, but with a Territorial District Attorney in place of the federal prosecuting officer, a Sheriff in place of a United States Marshal, a jury impanneled by the Sheriff in place of a jury impanneled by the marshal, and a complete change in all the subordinates and the machinery of administration. As a federal court, it has jurisdiction only over offenders against the laws of the United States. As a Territorial Court, it is governed entirely by the laws of the Territory. Now there were two statutes under which the polygamists could be tried. One was the act of Congress of 1862, prohibiting polygamy. That fell under

the cognizance of the United States Court. The indictments could be found by a jury of Gentiles impanneled by the United States Marshal, and the prosecutions could be conducted by the United States District Attorney. But the trouble was that very few of the leading Mormons had contracted any polygamous marriages since the passing of the act; and the older and more prominent sinners were the only ones whom it seemed worth while to attack. There was a Territorial statute against lewd and lascivious cohabitation which would cover all the cases; but as this fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Territorial Court, indictments would have to be found by a Sheriff's Jury and tried by a Territorial prosecutor. The Sheriff's Jury would be composed entirely of Mormons, who of course would never find a true bill; and the Territorial Attorney, being also a Mormon, would never press matters to a conviction if they did.

Judge McKean met this difficulty by an original if not a brilliant device. He determined to proceed under the Territorial law, but with the machinery of the United States Court. Mr. Hempstead, who was the United States District Attorney at the time, refused to take part in the proceedings and, we believe, resigned. Judge McKean then appointed an Attorney *ad interim*, which he had no right to do; and by this gentleman, a Mr. Baskin, the indictments for offences against a statute of Utah were prepared and brought before a jury of the United States, and the now famous trials were set on foot. When Mr. Bates went into office in December, 1871, he found things in a pretty mess. Judge McKean's decisions had made him the prosecuting officer for all felonies whatsoever. There were about thirty causes pending against Brigham Young and other prominent Mormons, for murder, assault, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, etc., not one of which was tryable in the United States courts. A number of prisoners, arrested under these illegal proceedings, were in military custody, the United States having no jail. Moreover, an expense of about $15,000 had been incurred for the fees of jurors and witnesses, transportation, &c., and nobody would pay it. The United States controller refused, because according to the uniform decisions of the department these were Territorial courts. The treasurer of the Territory of course refused, because the expenses had been incurred by United States officials. The marshal advanced $8,000 out of his private means; but there matters came to a dead lock. The prisoners could not be tried for want of witnesses. Witnesses and jurors could not be had for want of money to pay fees and traveling expenses. By direction of the Attorney-General the cause was referred, and Mr. Bates went to Washington and tried to get matters straightened out.

The Supreme Court, as we have already said, declared Judge McKean's action illegal, and so all the Mormon indictments fell to the ground. The request for Mr. Bates' resignation was withdrawn, and that gentleman went back to Utah. It would seem, however, from the fact of his removal, that the rash and ignorant zeal which he withstood still inspires the policy of the administration at Salt Lake City; but if the crusade against polygamy is to have any practical result it is apparent that some further legislation is required at Washington. The statute of 1862 will not reach the principal offenders, and the Territorial statute will not reach anybody.

The *Salt Lake Herald* treats on the foregoing article and on the general desire expressed by a few politicians to "do something with the Mormons" and says:—

The simplest way of dealing with the "Mormon Problem" is to let it alone, and it would, by and by, cease to be a problem, for it would solve itself. But, there are many who have a yearning desire to accomplish what others have failed in; and hence the "Mormon Problem" has been the hobby of various leading men and congressional bodies. The great difficulty experienced in dealing with this question has been that, with all the outcry concerning the "disloyalty" and "disobedience to law" of the Mormons, they have ever entertained a deep reverence for the law—the supreme law of the land and every enactment

in conformity with it; and the trouble was to get a law passed that would answer the purposes of the bigots and illiberal minded, and yet not do violence to the Constitution. When the law of 1862, against polygamy, was passed, as a sort of partisan measure to meet the plank of the Chicago platform pledging the party to it, President Lincoln was so well satisfied of its unconstitutionality that he would not sign it, but allowed it to become law by default. The only present thing urged against the Mormons is polygamy, declared to be a "crime" for the first time in the history of the world by legislative enactment, in free America, in 1862. This law has been held by the leading jurists of the country, and is to-day so held, to be unconstitutional; and consequently is of itself a violation of the supreme law. What other laws are the Mormons charged with having disobeyed?

There is talk of revising and altering the laws of this Territory, and President Grant in his annual message called upon Congress to do something of the kind, intimating that there was hostility towards the Federal Government manifested by the Legislature and the people of Utah. The Legislature could only have manifested hostility by its enactments; and as President Grant, who is a soldier, but not a lawyer, has evidently been so informed, and as the same statement has been made and repeated until many thousands are led to believe it, we would like to ask a question with reference thereto: Will some of these gentlemen versed in the laws of Utah, who make and repeat this statement, point to a single law on the statute book of this Territory that manifests hostility to the Federal Government, that is not republican in spirit and in conformity with the Federal Constitution? We ask for information, and having propounded this query will defer for the present taking up another and still more interesting point connected with this subject.

THE FUTURE OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The *Salt Lake Herald* says:—The following article on the future of our city we clip from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of a late date, and can afford to pardon its vagaries about Mormons and Mormonism in consideration of the excellence of the article otherwise. The writer some day may understand the Mormons better, and then we think he will write of them differently:—

There is no city in the great interior basin better situated to centralize some of the most important interests of the country than Salt Lake City. So long as the exclusive policy of Brigham Young prevailed, and the mines were sealed up or an embargo placed on all mining operations, the future of that city was not assured. No one could tell what interests would be smothered by the repressive influence of the Mormon policy. The "Saints" might prosper, but the Gentiles could not, except in a limited way. It was an irresistable outside pressure which reversed the former policy, or rather made it possible for business ventures to be placed on nearly the same footing there as elsewhere.

It is now evident that Salt Lake City is to be the centre of the most important mining interests of the country. The development of mineral wealth has been rapid. The base of supplies for a very large mining territory which is likely to turn out one of the richest in the country, will be at Salt Lake. Capital will flow towards the same centre because there is room for its profitable employment. A town which becomes the centre of a great mining interest, expanding rapidly from year to year, becomes also the base of supplies for a population which, producing little at present but silver and gold, must buy everything needed for mining or domestic consumption. Salt Lake has become already the great distributing depot for the interior. In time the agricultural development of the great basin will be a secondary source of

wealth. There is much good land in Southern Utah, and profitable farming is even now carried on nearly down to the banks of the Colorado river.

Another, and the most potent of all centralizing influences, will be that of the local railroad system which has already been inaugurated. When that city was left out in the cold by the necessary location of the Central Pacific railroad several miles to the northward, many predicted that Salt Lake City had seen its best days. But the Utah Central was built, and that city at once gained all the advantages of a continental railroad connection. According to the *Herald*, 14,000 tons of freight were transported over the Utah Central railroad during the month of October.

The Utah Southern railroad, pushing out from Salt Lake City to the great mining districts towards the south, the Pioche district being the objective point, and afterwards the Colorado river, has been advanced from a mere paper job to one of actual construction; several miles are already finished, and in a short time the track will be laid to Pioche. Not less than 300 freight teams are now employed in hauling freight over that route. Several short roads have been projected to the nearest mines, and the projectors are pushing them on to an early completion. Every week there are important mineral discoveries of silver, iron or coal deposits, and every such discovery adds to the commercial and mining importance of Salt Lake City.

The local railroad system will tell wonderfully on the prosperity of that place. The theory has long been entertained that a great city would spring up in the interior, midway between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. All the physical conditions indicate that the capital of Utah is to be that city. Mormonism, so far as it can have any repressive influence, is a mere temporary excrescence. In the future of Utah it will figure as nothing more than a clan without power, as formerly, to subordinate the business interests of the rising city.

The fact that Salt Lake is rapidly becoming one of the most important distributing points west of the Rocky Mountains—that it is rapidly centralizing trade, and that the most important mining interests of the country are converging at that place—will render its relations to San Francisco of far greater importance than ever before. We cannot ignore its prospective greatness, nor look at the sources of its future supplies with unconcern. Its trade will be counted by millions where it is now represented by a few thousands. Its commercial relations with San Francisco ought to be closer than with any other city on the continent.

CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM.

We are quite ready to admit that decorum is in itself a good thing. The familiar spectacle of gentlemen speechless and staggering from the effects of heavy potations could not fail to have a degrading and brutalizing effect upon the society to which they belonged. It is morally an advance that men should be ashamed of being seen in this odious and filthy condition. But decorum may be in itself a snare, and it is well that the truth, however coarse, vulgar, and unpleasant it may be, should be faced. It must be remembered that the three-bottle and four-bottle men of other days were after all exceptional men, and a mere handful in the community, and that, although most men then thought little of getting drunk, this was with a great many an indulgence which they allowed themselves not habitually, but only on special occasions and with intervals between. The main difference between the drinking habits of the last generation and of the present would seem to be, that formerly men, when they sat down to drink, drank more at a time, while now men drink moderately at a sitting, but in sips or "nips" drink a good deal during each day. Whether the modern habit is better

than the old habit is a question which possesses only a speculative interest. The important thing is, that the modern habit should be recognized as vicious and unwholesome. We are aware that this is quite an old story now, and perhaps people may be tired of its repetition. Unfortunately the necessity for speaking of it does not appear to have diminished. About a year ago the doctors published a declaration respecting alcohol, insisting that, as a medicine, it ought to be prescribed with the same care and precision as any other powerful drug, and pointing out that its value as an article of diet was immensely overrated. The document also recommended legislation with a view to confine the use of alcohol within proper limits, and to promote habits of temperance. For our own part, we should be disposed to rely much more confidently on the personal influence of the doctors themselves than on any kind of legislation. Something may be done by legislation to enforce order and decorum in the streets and in places of common resort, and to curtail the facilities for public drinking, but after all, this is only making clean the outside of the platter. Most reasonable persons will admit that the Licensing Act goes about as far in this direction as is practicable, if indeed it does not rather overshoot the mark. It is just because we are convinced of the powerlessness of legislation, because we distrust all violent coercive measures, and have no faith in any reform which does not spring from voluntary restraints and an improved state of public opinion, that we feel bound once more, at the risk of wearisome iteration, to call attention to the subject. The Excise returns, the statistics of criminal offences, the warnings of the doctors, the feverishness and excitement of social life, the prevalence of nervous disorders, the crowded drinking bars, and the marked increase of the number of reeling drunkards in the streets, all point to the same conclusion. It is impossible to doubt the growing intemperance of the working classes. Personal observation on such a point may sometimes be misleading, but the same story comes from all parts of the country. As a rule, high wages seem to mean only more drinking; and drinking means wife-beating at home and fighting in the streets. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who objects to the stringency of the Licensing Act, appears to think it necessary to argue that the country is really very temperate and sober. We have as little liking for restrictive legislation as Mr. Harcourt, but we see no use in shutting our eyes to unpleasant facts. It is necessary to distinguish between the bigotry and fanaticism of the teetotalers and the basis of truth which underlies their agitation. The evil which they denounce unhappily exists, and even their violent and distempered imaginations can hardly exaggerate its magnitude. It may be reasonable to resist the tyrannical measures which the total abstainers are anxious to impose upon the country, but it is idle to pretend that the country is in this respect in a satisfactory condition. It is scarcely a consolation to be told that the vast increase in the expenditure on intoxicating liquors is a proof of the prosperity of the nation. It is doubtful whether the present high rates of wages will be maintained; but, if they fall, the passion for stimulants which has already been developed will unfortunately remain. Anybody who reads the police reports will see the steady increase of cases of brutal assaults, especially on women, which may be traced to drinking. The present "genial" season has been appropriately celebrated—a woman supping with her husband and friend suddenly flung out of window; a man stabbed by his wife, a wife by her husband, a girl by her sweetheart. "Thank God Christmas is over!" we heard a poor woman say the other day as she steadied her staggering husband up the steps of a railway station.

We are quite of one mind with the Bishop of Peterborough that, if it is necessary to choose, freedom is better than sobriety; but it is not impossible for people to be free and sober too. The criminal statistics compiled by the police show an increase of more than forty per cent. in the convictions for drunkenness before the magistrates in England and Wales in 1871, as compared with the average of the previous ten years. The Excise and Customs returns show a vast increase in the

consumption of all kinds of drink, and especially of spirits. The country has been thriving, wages have been high, and the surplus earnings have been spent chiefly in liquor. These are not pleasant facts, and they hardly confirm those pretty theories of social progress of which we hear so much. But progress has been said to be like a wave which sometimes seems to retire even in the course of advancing, and this may perhaps be only one of the backward movements of social improvement. As far as we can see, there is nothing to be done in the matter except to direct attention to the facts, and leave them to make their impression on the public mind. It is reserved nowadays for the working man to get drunk in the old way, "like a lord," but the other classes, though they bear themselves more discreetly, suffer for their potations in other ways. Brandy and soda, bitter ale, odd glasses of sherry, nips, and pegs, and drams, keep up a perpetual irritation and excitement which, added to the cares and worries of business and the fatigues of social life, wear out the nerves, and are apt to end in hysteria or paralysis. The doctors, who are aware of the spreading evil, might do much to check it, and their duty in the matter was certainly not exhausted by the signing of the declaration of a year ago. The lesson needs to be constantly and emphatically enforced. The evil should be probed to its root in neglect of sanitary and dietetic rules, and the forced pace of social and especially of business life. The attempt to get through ten hours' work in five or six explains in a great measure the craving for stimulants. People, though they have more holidays than they used to have, get less rest, and rest is what they want.—*Saturday Review.*

THE MORMON INSTITUTION.

The Washington special correspondent of the *New York Herald* sends this telegram to his paper:—

"Here it is thought that the polygamy problem will soon be settled by the Administration. The delegations in the interest of Young in this city, who are recently from Utah, are working with less hope to avert the coming storm. President Grant has recently expressed his determination to put an end to the "Mormon" institution. After the holidays the necessary laws will be presented in Congress. Rumors of an impending change among the high officials of Utah are current."

Referring to a similar telegram received in Salt Lake City, the *Deseret News* says:—

Our Washington dispatches state that another crusade against the "Mormons" is in process of inception in Washington, to assume more manifest development after the holidays; that President Grant has recently expressed a determination to put an end to the "Mormon institution;" and that a change among the high officials of Utah is rumored to be impending. This last change is greatly needed, and it is to be hoped that all of the next batch of officials will be of high character, good sense, sound discretion, and sterling integrity. We have had so many of a contrary character already that the people are heartily sick of them. As to the other two matters mentioned, it is not surprising that a new crusade should be reported, as certain malicious parties have been trying for months to get one started. If the statement concerning President Grant is true, we beg to assure him that he is bent upon a mistaken policy towards Utah, which he will himself learn when he is more perfectly informed of the true condition of affairs in the Territory. If he really makes any credit by the energetic pursuance of a persecuting policy, he will be the first ruler in the history of the world that ever did. He may have read that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," but it does not lie within the range of the duties of a prudent power to demonstrate the truth of that proverb. Pharaoh, Herod, and in later years

Buchanan and McKean tried to do it, but neither of them made capital by his efforts in that direction. As for the pure gold, it dreads not the fire, neither suffers loss by contact therewith. But it may be that corruption has made such advances in the Union that a public spectacle of the sublimity of unfaltering integrity to principle is really necessary to save the nation from speedy decay and dissolution. In this view, if it must come, we feel rather disposed to welcome than avoid the new crusade. If President Grant chooses to assume the role of persecutor of the Saints, as rumored, we do not, but, on the contrary, if we were compelled to make choice of one of the two, we should unhesitatingly elect to be numbered with the persecuted Saints. We believe the latter would pay the best in the end, while it would insure the supreme satisfaction of a good conscience all the time.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

By law of Congress, new States are not to be admitted having less than a population of 130,000. If this rule be applied to Colorado, she will have to knock some time at the door before admission to the family is granted, notwithstanding the President expresses himself warmly in favor of immediate admission. And if the rule is not to be applied, Congress should repeal the law without delay, and let in all the Territories which clamor to be let in. How General Grant arrives at the conclusion that Colorado, with a part of Wyoming, would have a sufficient population next year to fulfill the requirements of the law, we cannot imagine. The population of Colorado in 1860 was 32,277; in 1870 it was but 39,864—an increase in ten years of only 5,587, which is a slow growth for a young and thrifty Territory. Wyoming had in 1870 a population of 9,118, so that were its Territorial government taken away, and the entire population credited to Colorado, she would have a population all told of only 48,982, or nearly 90,000 less than the population required to admit her into the sisterhood of States. At the rate of increase for the ten years prior to 1870, it would be well on into the twentieth century before she would have the requisite number of inhabitants. But it is likely she will rapidly increase in population now that railroads have penetrated the Territory, and her great mineral wealth and wonderful climate are attracting alike the adventurer and invalid. Still it is preposterous to suppose she will have anything like the population needed, next year, or four years to come. Utah, which has more than doubled her population in ten years, and according to the last census has 86,786 inhabitants, is far more entitled to the consideration of Congress, on the score of numbers, than Colorado; and New Mexico outranks both, scoring in the census over 91,000, though, strange to say, she has actually lost population since 1860, and is the only Territory we have had that has gone into a decline.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Every day hath its pains and sorrows, but if we look impartially around us, we shall find that every day hath also its pleasures and joys.

THE FIRST DUTIES OF A WIFE IN SIBERIA.—It is a received custom, that every young bride, on her arrival at her husband's house, must invite guests to a dinner prepared by her own hands; and this repast is considered a test of the education she has received at her father's house. Shame and disgrace are the consequence, should she be found deficient on such an occasion, and shame, also, to the parents who did not attend to this essential branch of her education. Whereas her success in gratifying her guests is reckoned as a proof, not only of the woman's own excellence, but also as no small recommendation to her own family, among whom she must have had so good an example, and received such excellent instruction.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1873.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

As in all former dispensations of the will of heaven to man, so in these latter days, God "revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets." Nothing less than this can possibly bring about the answer to that part of the unequalled prayer of Jesus, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Nothing less than revelation from God to such as he may choose on the earth can ever impart a knowledge of his ways to the children of men, so that they may "know of the doctrine" and be without doubt that they are doing the will of God.

With all due appreciation of, and deference to, the holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testaments, they are insufficient, in and of themselves, to guide the people of God; they are inspired records of the Lord's dealings with his people, but were never designed to supersede inspired men, called of God to administer the words and ordinances of life and salvation, such for instance as he called Aaron to the Priest's office, by revelation given to Moses, and as Jesus called his Apostles, and as the Apostles called their fellow-laborers, by the spirit of revelation. No greater proof of the insufficiency of the Scriptures as a divine guide need be adduced, than the present state of what is called Christianity, all the members of which avow they believe those Scriptures. Where is the unity of those members? How do they appear when measured with the standard of Christ:—"if ye are not one, ye are not mine"? It is properly stated, that on first receiving the Gospel, in consequence of former waywardness and tradition, the members of the Church may not be one in Christ; this is their work, the aim and end of their calling as followers of that Lord who came not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him. But how is it with the different sects composing Christianity? They have had a long period with the Scriptures only as their guide. Are they increasing in Christian oneness? Suppose the members of each sect were united—were one in their respective sects, and how far they are from this they themselves are witnesses, but suppose they were one, how would the hundreds of different denominations appear when measured by the standard of that great apostle of the Gentiles, Paul:—"There is one body and one spirit even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, and one baptism."

It has been stated that nothing less than immediate revelation from above can cause God's will to be done on earth as it is done in heaven. That this is obvious, the condition and experience of the Christian world of the present day abundantly attests. Union does not increase, on the contrary, disunion does increase, and has been increasing for hundreds of years. Why even when revelation was given to God's servants eighteen centuries ago, division,

heresy, and the tendency to "fall away," had to be rebuked; how then shall the divided, the heretical and the fallen of this generation become one in Christ without revelation?

But is the Christian Church as found in Christendom divided? Yes, if it has not the unity of the faith, if it is not one. Is it heretical? Yes, if it has more than one Lord, one faith or one baptism. Is it fallen? Yes, if it has not "apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers for the work of the ministry," for Paul says these were to remain in the Church "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of Christ: that we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." These distinguishing characteristics of the ancient Church of Christ do not exist in the church as found in Christendom, so that, according to the New Testament, it is not the Church of Christ.

There is one remedy for this, and only one:—the acceptance of God's message of the Gospel as given by revelation in this our day. This generation with all its intelligence, and with its boasted Gospel light, needs faith in a "Thus saith the Lord" spoken by a Prophet of the Most High God; with this, they will, by continued obedience, become one, without it, they will "wax worse worse, deceiving and being deceived." By denying that immediate revelation from God is needed, those wishing to be Christians, destroy the *only* possible way to bring about their part in that unity which will eventually result in having God's will done on earth, as it is in heaven.

J. G. B.

DEPARTURE.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., President Carrington left Liverpool for Rome, *via* London, Paris and Turin. On the evening of Thursday, the 16th inst., he left London, and expected to arrive in Rome at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 19th, where he was to join President George A. Smith, and form one of the party in traveling to Northern Egypt and Palestine.

Our last advices from President Smith's party were by telegraph from Venice on the 7th inst.; at that time they were all well and enjoying their travels.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Jan. 11, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—Your favors of Dec. 20th to brother Keller and myself came to hand just as I was getting into the cars going to Zurich. Thank you very much, it was a good Christmas gift, and really a source of pleasure to both of us. No matter how many congratulations I may get from other sources, one thing I desire at all times: either a confirmation or a correction of my movements by the proper authorities. A confirmation of my action strengthens me, and a correction warns me to beware of repeating mistakes. Sometimes when I look at the labors done, and those before me, I feel that perhaps too much responsibility rests upon so young a man as I am, and I begin to fear; but by faith in God and by the utmost care and the deepest humility, I trust I shall be able to guard against the extremes sometimes manifested in the administrations of young men when they are placed under heavy responsibilities.

We had a good Conference at Zurich on Dec. 25th and 26th. Elders Keller and Reiser, and the local Priesthood of nearly the whole district were present,

with a goodly number of Saints. We enjoyed a rich portion of the Spirit of God, and our hearts were made to rejoice. Faith and confidence in the Lord and his Gospel, repentance, baptism, laying on of hands, emigration for the sake of building up Zion and perfecting ourselves, unity of feeling, the publishing of the Book of Mormon, the proper method of using the catechism, wisdom in our labors and in our manner of living, care in treating our neighbors who are not in the Church, the way to gain influence over the hearts of people to whom we bear our testimonies, etc., were spoken of. From Germany we had our lately baptized brother Krauth with us; he gave about as strong a testimony to the truth as I have ever heard from a man of his standing, so we think that some good has been done at that Conference. After the usual presentation and acknowledging by vote of the authorities of the Church, we ordained several to the Priesthood, and organized Winterthur and Garten Branches into one, appointing a new President and releasing the old one. That Branch is a sub-Branch, standing under the control of Zurich Branch. We have united our newly organised Branch at St. Margrethen, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, with the Branch at Herisau. We found it best to do so, in order to place good and competent Elders where they can do more good, and where they will not be cramped by a too limited authority. This arrangement places a large number of people under the influence of one head, thus producing more uniformity and oneness among the Saints, and releasing us from the care of having to deal with so many. As the Saints of this Mission are very much scattered, I thought best to organize those sub-Branches, that none may be deprived of the benefit of meetings, and that the Elders who direct the affairs of those Branches, but who are hardly competent to fill their offices, may be looked after by the more competent and older Elders; for the Zion Elders can not look after all of them as often as it should be done, for neither time nor means will permit. The authority of those sub-Presidents has been clearly designated to them, so that no trouble may arise out of this matter.

Since our Dec. 31, 1872, report, we have baptized 15* persons. Brother Keller and myself had a very pleasant journey through East Switzerland, and now we are both at Berne, having left brother Reiser at Zurich. We shall at once begin publishing the Book of Mormon in German. The Voice of Warning is another work which we need very much. Since 1862 there has not been a copy of that work for sale in this Mission, and if time and means will permit, I shall try to get this excellent work re-published; but at present my motto must be "One thing at a time." Well, what I cannot do before I go home, I must leave to somebody else, and be content with what the Lord helps me to do.

Regarding emigration, I must say that many of the Saints are laboring faithfully to emancipate themselves. Should Utah favor us with a little help, it would do us much good. Until now I have not said anything about Utah help, but have instructed the Saints to help themselves and put their trust in God, which would be much better and more satisfactory to them than the help of man. Should we be privileged to get some means to assist the poor and faithful of this Mission, we shall be thankful for it. Some of the Saints who were lately baptized have means to emigrate, but they are living in those newly opened places where we have long struggled to obtain an entrance. Those, I think, may profitably stay a year or two longer, until things are fairly organized, and in such a condition that their leaving will not break up those new organizations.

We are all well, such health as we enjoy few men are privileged to have. Rain or storm, snow, cold, heat, or whatever it may be, and change of diet every day, all seem to make us more hearty and more healthy. For this we thank God.

Brothers Keller and Reiser wish to be kindly remembered to you. Should we ever be privileged to receive a visit from you in our lovely Switzerland, it would be appreciated. The weather is now like spring, clear and warm—no snow, not even at an altitude of 5000 feet. Some farmers have given

their cattle green grass for breakfast on the new year's morning, a circumstance which has not happened for centuries.

Please accept my love and respect, the same also to your fellow laborers in the Office. I remain your brother in the Gospel,

JOHN HUBER.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.

On Friday, the 11th of September, the mob steadily but cautiously advanced towards the city, taking great care to select the places of marching, as they were afraid of secret mines. Their cannon loaded with grape and canister were fired at the companies of volunteers who were endeavoring to check their advance. They fired three rounds at Esquire Wells' house, where his family was at the time. One of the shot tore up some brick at his well; another struck near his barn, and the third passed over his house, just missing a young man who was sitting there watching their movements. William Gheen and his party, who had charge of a cannon, succeeded in checking their advance somewhat, and though the mob made several attempts to outflank the volunteers they were unsuccessful. The missiles which were fired from Captain Gheen's cannon, as well as the others, consisted principally of old irons and bar lead, cut and put into small sacks. At one or two points the mob forces were repulsed and driven back. Several families, some of whose members were sick, living in the east part of the City of Nauvoo, had to vacate their premises hastily, for the mob cannon balls passed their doors and struck in their lots. They fled and left every thing in their houses. In the evening, after the firing had ceased, they returned with teams to their dwellings, and removed their clothes, etc.; but their furniture was mostly left.

On Saturday, the 12th, a flag of truce was brought into the city with the following communication:—

"*To the Commander of the Mormon forces in Nauvoo:*

"SIR:—The forces under my command, assembled as a posse comitatus, now encamped within half a mile of your city, are determined to enter the same by force unless a surrender be immediately made.

"From motives of humanity I am prompted to give you an opportunity to save the destruction of life and property.

"You can surrender on the following terms—

"1st. Deliver up your arms to our charge, to be returned as soon as your people shall have left the State.

"2d. The army under my command to enter the city without molestation, for the purpose of making arrests, the men having pledged themselves to me individually and severally, not to destroy life or property unless under my command; and I pledge myself to you that, if you surrender, no property shall be destroyed or life taken, unless absolutely necessary in self-defence.

"If you see proper to surrender you can signify the same by 9 o'clock this morning, if not, the consequences be upon your own head.

"THOS. S. BROCKMAN,
Commander-in-Chief of posse assembled by John Carlin, Hancock Co., Ills."

To which the following reply was made and sent back in about two hours—

"HEAD QUARTERS, ILLS., VOL. CAMP,
NAUVOO, Sept. 12th, 9½ a.m.

"To T. S. BROCKMAN,
Com. of Forces near this place:

"SIR:—Your communication of the 12th inst., sent in my camp this moment under flag of truce, is before me; and after due deliberation I reply, inasmuch as there is no commander here of Mormon forces, I take the liberty to answer your letter.

"I am commissioned by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the

Illinois Militia to disperse your forces in the name of the people of Illinois.

"Your proposition, directed to the Commander of the Mormons, can not be complied with. While I deprecate the shedding of blood, even in upholding the laws of our State, I am determined to carry out the instructions of the Executive of the State of Illinois. So far I have acted on the defensive, and for the sake of humanity, if for no other purpose, I hope you will at once see the propriety and justice of dispersing your forces. The armed force under your command is not necessary for any lawful purpose in this city or county.

"There are a number of highly respectable gentlemen in this city from abroad, who are desirous that there should be no bloodshed. Among them I would name the Hon. John Woods, Mayor of the City of Quincy, and J. P. Eddy, Esq,, merchant of St. Louis, Mo. They will be the bearers of this communication.

"Any proposition which you may be pleased to make, tending to avoid the taking of life, will be considered.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
BENJAMIN CLIFFORD, JR.,
Major Com. Ills. Militia."

The citizens of Nauvoo had remained during the night at the points most likely to be attacked, and had occupied the time in erecting breastworks. Major Clifford occupied Beach's tavern as his head quarters; and Colonel Johnson, who commanded in the field being sick, the command in the field devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Cutler, with Daniel H. Wells as his aid. After the mob received Clifford's reply, they commenced the attack with a good deal of vigor, and cannonading and firing on both sides was very brisk. Captain Anderson of the Spartan Band, who had displayed great bravery throughout the entire fight, was shot in the breast by a musket ball. He lived fifteen minutes, and his last words were those of encouragement to his men. He exclaimed as he was hit, "I am wounded; take my gun and shoot on." His son Augustus L. Anderson was struck by a cannon ball, which hit him in the side and broke his arm. He lived only a few moments. He was aged fourteen years, and was the first person shot while fighting, as he previously remarked he would do, for his mother. The command of the Spartan band, after the death of Captain Anderson, devolved upon Captains Alexander McRae and Almon L. Fullmer. Hiram Kimball was slightly wounded on the head by a splinter. David Norris was killed by a cannon ball, which passed through his shoulder, Benjamin Whitehead was shot in the leg, and John C. Cambell in the foot. Curtis E. Bolton was also hit by a bullet, which, however, did not penetrate the flesh. Some of the mob were killed and wounded and they were compelled to retreat. The Warsaw *Signal*, a bitter mobocratic sheet, said that their reason for retreating was their cannon balls were exhausted, and their commander deemed it imprudent to risk any further advance without these, and ordered the men to be drawn off; but, if their cannon balls had held out ten minutes longer, they believed they would have taken the city. They stated that they had about five hundred men and four pieces of artillery engaged in the action; and they thought there was not on record an instance of a longer continued militia fight than occurred on that day. The *Signal* gave the "Mormons" the credit of having stood their ground manfully. Considering how few there were to defend Nauvoo, and the character of the artillery which they had manufactured, the defence was very remarkable. The success which attended the efforts of the citizens to repulse the enemy was due to their bravery and the energy and zeal of their commanders, as well as to the fear which the mob had of the "Mormons." It has always been the case, in every difficulty in which the Latter-day Saints have been involved from the commencement until the present, that a fear of them has rested upon their enemies. Though few in number, the Lord has made them terrible in the eyes of those who have sought their overthrow.

Falsehood could do little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

The Chicago committee of five, to whom was entrusted the duty of inquiring into the causes for the increasing prevalence of crime in that city, have submitted their report. They divide the causes of crime into two classes—the *predisposing* and the *exciting*. The first class is dismissed with a paragraph, and the latter is limited to the single element of habitual drinking. They state only the average judgment of the civilized world when they assert that the use of liquor is responsible to a greater extent than all other causes for the spread of crime. But in stopping at this point, the committee fail to probe the subject to the core. Other causes exist, some of which need the additional incitement of liquor to become active, while there are yet those sufficient in themselves. Were, indeed, alcoholic drinking the prime cause of crime, then the putting away of such drinking would signalize the millennial dawn—an end of crime. Who believes such would be the result? In many cases where the disposition for crime lies dormant, alcohol arouses the slumbering demon. But frequently crime is committed, atrocious crime, whereof alcohol can claim no share. Again, crime both in *predisposition* and *excitation*, to borrow the committee's parlance, are restrained, held in abeyance, by wholesome laws invariably and impartially executed. A parity of reasoning brings us down to the real core of our subject. In proportion as the laws to protect the rights of propriety and the sacredness of human life are imperfectly, partially, or dishonestly administered, so also is the increase of crime. The consumption of liquor being the same in quantity, under a lax as under a thorough administration of the criminal law, the alcohol theory does not really enter into the question except negatively. What actually promotes these periodical epidemics of crime above a certain metaphysical relationship which seems to permeate them, we maintain to be, primordially, a lax execution of the laws against criminals; superintended, it may be, by the prevalence of false ideas with reference to the proper treatment of crime and the perpetrators thereof. It is the fear of punishment that keeps down crime. Take that away and the criminal classes would become rampant, liquor or no liquor. And in proportion with the fewer convictions and lighter sentences is this fear lessened. When men or women who acknowledge no moral restraints, and are consequently held to an observance of the laws through fear of the consequences attending their breakage, become aware that the chances of detection in crime are daily growing fewer, and conviction is hedged around with supreme difficulties, while even with that much secured, there are many loop-holes for escape from punishment by means of corrupt court officers of a pliant pardoning power, what wonder that they are tempted to follow in ways that are dark? To our mind beyond all cavil, the increase of crime complained of in all our large cities is due first to insufficient laws, second, to a lax execution of them, and third, to a faulty criminal jurisprudence which is administered in the selfish interests of the accused party rather than in those of society at large. It is not possible within the limits of a newspaper article to elaborate these causes, which the Chicago committee have strangely overlooked, and prove them by citation of facts. But there is strong confirmation of our third and last mentioned cause of crime in the remark of a New York Tombs lawyer, to a reporter, viz.: That he could get almost anyone, charged with murder, clear of severe penalty by a skillful use of the mere technicalities of the law. So evidently thought (and still think) the one hundred and thirty-nine murderers in that city who have become such since January, 1871.—*Boston Journal.*

Truth has force, reason authority, and justice power; but they are without lustre if the most graceful way and manner be wanting.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News*:

FIRE.—This morning, December 21st, about half-past seven o'clock, fire was discovered in the saloon in the basement of Goddard's buildings, East Temple Street. At the time mentioned, the proprietor of the saloon, on opening the door, found the place filled with smoke, and immediately gave the alarm. Officers C. Ringwood and A. Smith were on the street at the time and the first-named promptly ran to City Creek and let the water down. Mr. Smith despatched a messenger to the City Hall to have the engine brought out, while he himself went to the scene of the fire. It was discovered that a large portion of the floor of the room was burned and that the fire had crept underneath and was ascending by means of the studding and lath behind the plaster. Mr. Smith wisely kept the door shut, save to a few men with buckets of water, so as to prevent a draft of air ascending between the plaster and the outer wall, which would soon have set the whole building in a blaze, the fire having already crept upwards to the third story above the basement. It is to the credit of the fire department that they acted with the greatest promptness and dispatch. In fifteen minutes from the time the alarm was given, steam was up in the engine and the hose was playing on the fire; the steam was up even before the hose could be got in position. An aperture was made in the part of the wall where the fire had reached its upper limit, the water from the hose was played downwards, and the fire was soon extinguished. The fire is thought to have originated from some person carelessly throwing a lighted cigar among the sawdust on the floor, the fire of which gradually spread, burning the floor and finally communicating with the studding of the wall. The loss will probably reach two or three hundred dollars. The fact that several fires have recently occurred in this city, two by which three separate buildings were totally destroyed, and two others subjugated in their incipiency, within the short space of a few days should make people cautious, and careful to remove everything from their premises that would be likely to cause a fire to break out. Another side of the question is, what steps are necessary to stop the fiendish work of incendiarism, two of the fires mentioned having been the work of villains who, doubtless, intended to start a conflagration for purposes of plunder?

ANOTHER.—It is reported that materials adjusted for an incendiary fire, were found in the rear of the White House on the night of December 18th.

FROM LOGAN.—Brother George L. Farrell, of Logan, informed us the U. N. R. R. track was laid to Mendon December 19th, and the grading to Logan finished on the 21st. It was expected that the line would be completed to Franklin next May. An extensive freighting company have promised to ship $600,000 worth of freight over the line next summer, after it is finished to the last-named point.

The *Salt Lake Herald* gives the following:—

HELD TO BAIL.—The case of Langley, charged with incendiarism and threatening to burn the city came up again for investigation yesterday, December 24th, and occupied most of the day. The evidence for the prosecution showed clearly enough that he had threatened to burn the town, and one witness swore to seeing the defendant, on the night on which Colonel Winder's property was burned, with a small oil can in his hand going toward the Winder property; while Colonel Winder testified that some of the timbers in his building burned in a manner which indicated that some very inflammable substance had been applied to them, so fierce and rapid was the spread of the flames. The witnesses for the defense went to prove an *alibi*, but were not successful to the satisfaction of the court, and Langley was held in $5,000 bonds to appear before the first regular term of the Probate Court. General Maxwell, of counsel for the prisoner, intimating that bail would not be given, was very anxious

for Langley's mittimus to be made out immediately that our Hawley's services might be called into requisition in the *habeas corpus* line. It is well known that our Hawley has no faith in any court lower than a District Court presided over by an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory, etc., and so Langley's release is simply a question of hours.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S MOVEMENTS.—The following was received over the Deseret Telegraph line—St. George, Dec. 23.—President Young and party reached here this afternoon in usual health and spirits. Meetings were held at Parowan and Kanarra, Elders Young, Sheets, Staines and Musser were the speakers on subjects of general interest to Saints and strangers. We have had beautiful weather all the way, and have met with no mishap. The roads were never before so rutty and dusty. The animals stood the journey remarkably well. No rains or snows in this country for a long while. We found President Snow and people generally in good health. A. M. M.

WASH-A-KIE ALIVE.—The following received by Dr. Dodge, United States special Indian agent has been courteously handed to us :—

Shoshone and Bannack Agency, W. T., Dec. 15, 1872.

Rev. G. W. Dodge, U. S. Indian Agent, Utah.

Dear Sir—There is no truth in the report of the death of Wash-a-kie, chief of the Shoshones. A runner has just come in from the hunting village and reports Wash-a-kie in good health. As it has been published east and west that Wash-a-kie was killed, please hand this to a publisher.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. IRWIN, U. S. Indian Agent.

All who know the brave and peace-loving old chief of the Shoshones will be pleased to learn the news.

FOR WASHINGTON.—The big guns of the "ring," Baskin, McLeod and Gould, leave this morning, Dec. 20, for the east, their destination being Washington. McLeod lectures at Omaha and Chicago, *en route*, on Utah matters, of course, and Gould at Cincinnati and Covington, on the resources of the Territory. Look out for sensation in the east.

There is a wormwood of bitterness in nearly every sweet of life. But it would not seem half so bitter if we did not stop to weigh, and separate, and analyze, to find out exactly how bitter it is.

LOVE.—I wish that dear word, so expressive and so real in its beautiful significance, was not so much abused by praters who do not understand, or else do not stop to consider its true meaning and worth. It is always annoying to me to hear love spoken of in a trifling and heartless manner by the unthinking or vicious. Why should they gossip and laugh over a theme so holy! A great, fine, noble looking man—a bachelor—whose very smile bore indications of disappointed hopes, decided once that love, like wine, had become so much adulterated that there remained nothing genuine about it. It would have sounded more philosophical, I thought, had he said that love, like woman, had been underestimated so much and so long that its real value was now rarely, if ever, ascertained and appreciated. The fact that many people who make and sell wines for the sake of the profits they realize from so doing, are not honest enough to care anything about the quality of the liquor produced, only as its price is affected, is no proof that if a man grows grapes and makes his own wine, he cannot have it as pure and sweet as if there were no such thing in existence as adulterated wine. And because we do not find the world full of love like that of home, is no sign that it has ceased to exist in its true, native, guileless state. "True love seeks the happiness and welfare of its object." It is a pitiable heart that has only room in it for one individual, or even a small circle of near friends and relatives. The lover of mankind labors for the good of the human family, and he will never be left without love, the purest and best, for it reigns predominant in his own breast.—*L. in Woman's Exponent.*